

AD-A264 823

TION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188Public rep
maintainir
suggestic
and to the Office ofper response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and
Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including
for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302
88), Washington, DC 20503

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		E March 1993		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Professional Paper	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE DYNAMICS AND PHOTOEXCITATION IN MX AND MXX' CHAIN SOLIDS				5. FUNDING NUMBERS In House Funding	
6. AUTHOR(S) J. T. Gammel, A. Saxena, A. R. Bishop				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC) RDT&E Division San Diego, CA 92152-5001				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC) RDT&E Division San Diego, CA 92152-5001					
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE DTIC ELECTE MAY 24 1993 S A D	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) Nonlinear adiabatic dynamics associated with nonlinear excitations in MX and MXX' chain materials are numerically studied within a discrete, 3/4-filled, two-band, tight-binding extended Peierls-Hubbard model. Both Hartree-Fock (HF) adiabatic molecular relaxation and molecular dynamics techniques are employed to investigate the time evolution of solitons, polarons, bipolarons in charge-density-wave (CDW), bond-order-wave (BOW), and spin-density-wave (SDW) ground state materials. Photoexcitations are performed between (i) continuum levels, (ii) localized levels, (iii) conium and localized levels. The subsequent formation and time evolution of excitons, defect pairs, breathers, and, for the MXX' solids, charge separation are studied in terms of energy levels and distortion patterns. These results are compared with the dynamics of previously studied 1/2-filled, one-band, SSH-type electron-photon models, used for studying polyenes and polyynes, and experimental data.					
14. SUBJECT TERMS adiabatic dynamics charge-density-wave (CDW) spin-density-wave (SDW) bond-order-wave (BOW)				15. NUMBER OF PAGES 16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAME AS REPORT		

Published in ~~Synthetic Metals~~93-11425

UNCLASSIFIED

21a NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL J. T. Gammel	21b TELEPHONE (Include Area Code) (619) 553-6576	21c OFFICE SYMBOL Code 573
--	---	-------------------------------

Accession For	
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	

UNCLASSIFIED

DYNAMICS AND PHOTOEXCITATION IN MX AND MXX' CHAIN SOLIDS

J. Tinka GAMMEL,^(a) A. SAXENA,^(b) and A.R. BISHOP^(b)

^(a) Code 573, Materials Research Branch, NCCOSC RDT&E Division (NRaD), San Diego, CA 92152-5000, USA

^(b) Theoretical Division and Centers for Nonlinear Studies and Materials Science, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87545, USA

ABSTRACT

Nonlinear adiabatic dynamics associated with nonlinear excitations in MX and MXX' chain materials are numerically studied within a discrete, 3/4-filled, two-band, tight-binding extended Peierls-Hubbard model. Both Hartree-Fock (HF) adiabatic molecular relaxation and molecular dynamics techniques are employed to investigate the time evolution of solitons, polarons, bipolarons in charge-density-wave (CDW), bond-order-wave (BOW) and spin-density-wave (SDW) ground state materials. Photoexcitations are performed between (i) continuum levels, (ii) localized levels, (iii) continuum and localized levels. The subsequent formation and time evolution of excitons, defect pairs, breathers, and, for the MXX' solids, charge separation are studied in terms of energy levels and distortion patterns. These results are compared with the dynamics of previously studied 1/2-filled, one-band, SSH-type electron-phonon models, used for studying polyenes and polyyenes, and experimental data.

INTRODUCTION

Halogen-bridged mixed-valence transition metal linear chain complexes (MX chains), $[ML_2][ML_2X_2] \cdot (Y_4)$, ($M = Pt, Pd, Ni$; $X = Cl, Br, I$; L and Y are various ligands and counterions), are interesting not only due to specific properties in the individual members of this class of materials, but, due to the wide range of ground states and attendant intrinsic defects experimentally available within relatively easily synthesized and well characterized crystals, the MX framework may be viewed as a template into which the appropriate M , X , L , and Y are lain to produce a material with virtually arbitrary desired properties. Thus we have put considerable effort in recent years into the theoretical modeling of the MX chain materials based on a two-band, 3/4-filled, tight-binding, Peierls-Hubbard Hamiltonian with on-site and intersite electron-phonon couplings. This effort has been recently reviewed [1], focusing on the calculation of relaxed geometries and optical absorption spectra. More recently, infrared and resonance Raman spectra were computed and compared with experimental data [2]. Our current theoretical studies of the electron spin resonance (ESR) spectra in pure MX materials [3], frustration effects at large electron-electron interaction strengths [4] and photoinduced

and intrinsic electron-hole charge separation in mixed-halide MX materials [5], potentially very useful for device applications, are also included in these proceedings. References to the literature on the synthesis, characterization, and relevant experiments may be found in the above, and in the experimental papers in these proceedings and those of ICSM '90 [6].

We focus here on the theoretical predictions for the dynamics of photoexcitation. It is worth noting that certain defect states, e.g. excitons, are inaccessible via impurity doping, but may be obtained during photoexcitation. This is illustrated below in the case of a weak CDW (delocalized) material PtI.

DYNAMICS AND PHOTOEXCITATION

We have investigated the photodecay channel subsequent to photoexcitation in the ground state as well as in the presence of nonlinear excitations and impurities using adiabatic molecular dynamics [1,7]. Photoexcitation was simulated numerically by manually removing an electron from an occupied state and instantaneously placing it in an unoccupied state. The system was allowed to evolve adiabatically with no further changes in electronic occupations. Fig. 1 shows the evolution on a PtI chain with 96 sites (48 Pt atoms and 48 I atoms) after a single electron is photoexcited across the Peierls gap, with the addition of the gap energy ($E_g \simeq 1.2$ eV) to the system. Periodic boundary conditions were employed. As is clear from Fig. 1(a), initially an exciton is formed within a phonon period. However, this exciton is unstable and, in principle, can decay into either (i) an electron polaron-hole polaron pair or (ii) a charged kink (i.e. electron and hole soliton) pair or (iii) a neutral kink-antikink pair. Based on the electronic occupancies of the excited state, the analysis of fully relaxed electronic states at later time and the energetics we find that the initially formed exciton evolves into a slowly separating neutral kink-antikink pair. Since the creation energy of the kink-antikink pair is smaller than the gap energy, the remaining energy goes partly into the kinetic energy of the kinks, partly into the acoustic phonons and partly in the form of a small amplitude localized "breather" (phonon bound state) between the kinks. Such a breather, a temporally and spatially coherent state of optical phonons [7], is clearly visible in Fig. 1(a). Alternatively, a breather is a charge-neutral, spatially localized, time-periodic, in general persistent, nonlinear lattice excitation which has important implications for subpicosecond time-resolved absorption experiments. It has distinct signatures in the intragap absorption. Since PtI is a delocalized system the initially formed exciton is extended over about 40 sites. Similarly, the breather is also quite extended.

Fig. 1(b) shows the time evolution of associated energy levels, in particular the characteristic gap states of a kink pair. Within ~ 200 femtoseconds two continuum states are pulled into one (almost) degenerate midgap state indicating that the initial bound electron hole pair (exciton) quickly evolves into a kink-antikink pair. At the same time a breather level oscillates about the conduction band edge into the gap and persists with a time period larger than the phonon period. We have also studied dynamics of photoexcitation in PtCl and PtBr. Unlike PtI, at later times lattice discreteness effects hinder complete separation of the kink-antikink pair in PtCl which is a very localized CDW system.

CONCLUSIONS

We have presented an illustrative example of a theoretically calculated photodecay channel. A more detailed report of the dynamics of pure MX chain materials weak electron-electron interactions will appear shortly [8]. Investigations of the influence of Coulomb interactions (both on-site Hubbard and longer-range terms) and site and bond impurities on the photode-

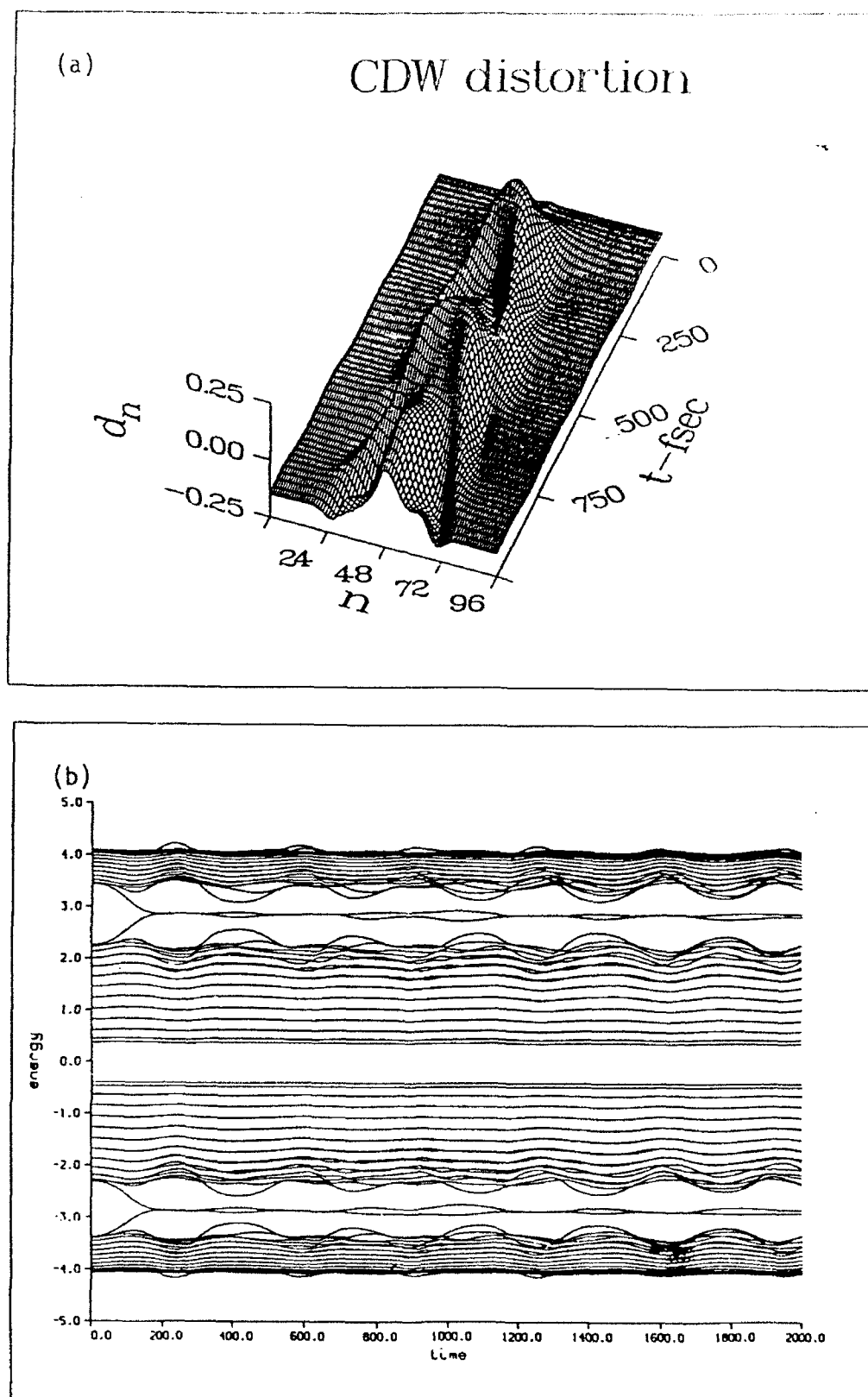


Fig. 1. Dynamics of photoexcitation in PtI: (a) CDW distortion as a function of time in units of 10^{-15} seconds. For clarity the negative of CDW distortion is plotted. (b) Energy levels as a function of time for photoexcitation of the ground state.

cay channel, in addition to dynamics studies for *mixed*-halide MX (MXX') materials, are in progress. These studies, combined with those mentioned in the introduction, will help both to further elucidate the experimental behavior of specific MX materials, as well as increase our general understanding of the role of competing electron-electron/electron-phonon interactions in all low-dimensional materials.

Acknowledgements. This work was supported by the US DOE. While this work was done JTG held a National Research Council - NRaD Fellowship supported through a grant from the Office of Naval Research.

REFERENCES

- 1 J.T. Gammel *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **45** (1992) 6408; S.M. Weber-Milbrodt *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **45** (1992) 6358.
- 2 I. Batistic and A.R. Bishop, *Phys. Rev. B* **45** (1992) 5282;
- 3 M. Alouani *et al.*, these proceedings.
- 4 J.T. Gammel *et al.*, these proceedings.
- 5 A. Saxena *et al.*, Proceedings of the Spring 1992 Meeting of the European Materials Research Society, *Synth. Metals*, in press; A. Saxena *et al.*, these proceedings.
- 6 See the several papers on MX chains in the Proceeding of the ICSM '90, Tübingen, Germany, *Synth. Met.* **41-43** (1991).
- 7 S.R. Phillpot, A.R. Bishop and B. Horowitz, *Phys. Rev. B* **40** (1989) 1839.
- 8 A. Saxena *et al.*, preprint.